SANITARY REFURM.

TRE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY-REPORTS ON YELLOW FEVER IN THE BOUTH, SEW RAGE, SANITARY CARE IN DWELLING-

HCUERS, AND OTHER TOPICS. The second day's session of the Convention of the American Public Health Association, at the Union League Theater, was somewhat more fully attended than the first day's proceedings, and the papers presented, though of less general interest, were more important to the medical fraternity, embracing as they did the official reports of Dr. Russell, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Louisiana ; Dr. J. T. Gilmore of Mobile, Ala.; Dr. J. H. Erskine of the Memphis Board of Health; Dr. Bruns of Louisiana, and Dr. Toner of Washington, on "Yellow Pever, as it prevailed in the South last Summer," and a paper upon the " Relations of Race and Nationality to Mortality in the United States," by Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the United States Census, replete with figures and averages, and all well illustrated by charts and diagrams. The Hon. C. C. Cox, President of the Board of Health of Washington, read a paper on "Sewerage;" C. A. Leas of Baltimore, and Mr. Storer of Boston, papers on the "Sanitary Care and Utilization of Refuse in Cities;" Dr. Lewis W. Leeds, a short paper on "Sanitary Care in Dwelling-houses;" Dr. Loren Blodgett of Philadelphia, a report upon "Non-periodie Changes of Heat as an Element in Sanitary Climatology," and Dr. A. C. Hamlin of Banger, Me., a report upon "Alimentation considered in its Relation to the Progress and Prosperity of the Nation." In the evening, Dr. J. S. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, dehvered a discourse upon the "Future Distribution of the Population of the United States," and Dr. Austin Flint, one upon the "Relation of Drinking Water to the Propagation of Typhoid Fever." An incident of the session was the abrupt adjournment new one, such a measure being considered necessary to obviate the difficulties imposed by a section of the constitution of the Association, which required the presence of a quorum of twenty-five for the transaction of business, not more than twenty members having so far been present. The new Association is in all respects, except an amended constitution, the same as the old one, and carries out the programme which the old Association began.

THE PROCEEDINGS. SYSTEMS OF SEWERAGE.

Dr. C. A. Leas of Baltimore read a paper at the morning session of the American Public Health Association upon the "Sanitary Care and Utilization of the Refuse of Cities," (recommending great care and regularity in removing the ashes and garbage from the varictions of a city. He urged that carts should be employed in this service, and that ashes and vegetable matter should be kept in separate receptacles, and emptied at regular and stated times. This system has been in operation in Baltimore for several years. The paper advocated the adoption of this system in all the large cities. Economy and efficiency would both be premerved, in accomplishing this result, by employing boats, by which this sewage matter could be conveyed to the proper dumping places, there to be converted into fer-

recommending a change in the method of disposing of the offal of sinughter-houses. The most effectual way was to build chambers or ovens four or five feet square, where the gases and steam may be burned. Public bealth demanded that the offal and dead animals of a sity should not be permitted to accumulate.

ervations on the system adopted in his city. Dr. C. C. Cox, in a report upon sewerage, said it had been ever a vexed and unsolved question from the earliest times to the present day how the offal of large cities could be effectually and inoffensively removed. He described the system adopted in Washington.

was read by Dr. White of New-Orleans. He cited a number of cases, mostly of steamboat men, which had proved fatal in New-Orleans; 89 deaths occurred in the hospitals out of 160 fatal cases. In one house, a family of three persons died in three days. It was reported that four deaths occurred on the sloop Ada off the Tor tugas some days after she had sailed from the berth occupied at the same time by the first fever-ship, the sures are almost sure to moderate the disease. It is a strange fact that no single colored person took the yelow fever, and they rarely ever take it unless it is forcely epidemic. Thirty squares and 20 half squares were disinfected, and the decrease in the disease was

Prof. Chandler said carboile acid is a product of coal obtained when coal is at a very high temperature. Coal tar is the material from which it is obtained, the light oil or maphtha carrying with it in the distillation the carboile acid. To get the largest amount of distincting fluid for the least money is the question. For use in this city, said he, we have dead oil, and for streets earboile acid. In applying these distincted are streets earboile acid, in a pulying these distincted are we applied 70 per rent of carboile acid, and a chloride of gine and iron, precipitated from scrap thi, which we used through water carts by a hose attachment, by which three men going as fast as a horse could walk could apprinkle each gutter, and by this means we have sprinkled 150 miles aweek. No complaint of the stuel of carboile acid ever name to us. We were able with dead oil and zine solution to disinfect about 120 out-buildings a day. There are 25,000 tenument-houses, and it was, of course, impossible to get around.

Dr. White said in New-Orleans they sprinkled carboile acid on the velvets and silks in houses as disinfectants, as it could not destroy colors.

A BUSINESS SESSION. er said carbolic acid is a product of coal

The business session, which was postponed at the opening because of a lack of a quorum, was called at 11} s. m. Dr. Stephen Smith in the chair. A large number of names of applicants for membership were read, among them, Gen. Egbert L. Viele of the United States army: F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the United States Census; Prof. Austin Flint of New-York; Prof. States Census; Prof. Austin Flint of New-York; Prof. David D. Smith of Yale College; E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel; Aaron G. Vanderpoel; Dr. B. C. Millers. Sanitary Saperintendent of Chicago, and Dr. Beek man of the New-York Hospital; but it appeared that there was no quorum present to act upon the names, and, at the suggestion of Dr. Woodward, U. S. A., who held that suder the constitution of the Association, as it then stood, they had been several times prevented from acting, the Association adjourned sine die. Immediately atterward, however, under the leadership of Dr. Woodward, those present organized a Public Health Association, Dr. Smith in the chair, and a committee of five, headed by Dr. Woodward, was at once formed to frame a constitution for the new body which should be relieved from a section requiring the attendance of 22 as a quorum for business. In: Woodward's committee, after a short conference, recommended the adoption of the constitution of the late Health Association, with two exceptions. The President, the Committee thought, should be elected anought, while the Secretary, having charge of records, should have a longer tenure of office, and should be elected for a term of three years. The quorum for the transaction of husiness -hould be reduced for a term of three years. The quorum for the transaction of husiness -hould be reduced for a term of three years. The quorum for the transaction of lusiness -hould be reduced for a term of three years. The quorum for the transaction of flusiness -hould be reduced for the transaction of profice, and should be elected for a term of three years. The quorum for the transaction of Business -hould be reduced for the transaction of Business -hould be reduced. The Executive Committee now consists of Drs. Vanderpoel, Morris, Toner, Woodward Bell, and Jarvis, who reported that the members of the old organization. The old Board of officers was redleted. The Executive Committee now consists of Drs. Vanderpoel, Morris, Toner, Woodward Bell, and Jarvis, wh David D. Smith of Yale College; E. Delafield Smith, Cor-

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY. Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the United Plates Census, followed in an interesting paper on "Retations of Race and Nationality to Mortality in the United States." The census of the United States is of much value, said be, as a system of mortality. The statistics of mortality are not the least part of the work of the United States Census Bureau. The reason is that a record of deaths can be fully and properly obtained only by a registration of deaths under a system of severe penalties for omission, made at the time of the occur-

cases it is shown that the deaths among foreigners are very few, but among natives very frequent. The country, however, contains very few children of foreign birth.

A chart here shown indicated the close population of foreign elements in the North as compared with the South, while another indicates the close population of the colored elements in the South as compared with the North There are only about 260,000 foreign born children in the United States. The number of deaths among these is about 26,000, while among foreigners over 10 there is an excess of deaths over the general average of the coloring elements tend somewhat to consumption when on our shores. In the South the native colored furnish a less mertality from consumption than the average, while in the North it is much greater than the average.

SANITARY ELEMENTS IN DWELLINGS. Dr. Lewis W. Leeds then read a paper on "The Saulary Elements in Dwellings." Speaking of the draughts which are often brought into use to ventilate the foul air of crowded rooms, he said the draught itself should not be considered so much as the feasibility of making it be considered so much as the feasibility of making it pleasant and safe. He thought it was a misrake to overheat all the fresh air as fast as it was admitted to our hospitals and public and private buildings. He had come to the conclusion that all artificially warmed air was injurious to animal life. The duration of life undoubtedly would be extended if the body could always obtain its necessary warmth by clothing and exercise and nothing but pure cold air should be breathed. Nature's method of warning was a warm floor, heated by the obstruction of the sun's rays, while the air above is cold.

HARITS OF YELLOW PEVER. A report upon the "Natural History and Habits of Yellow Fever" was then read by J. M. Toner, M. D., of Washington. The fact, he said, had always been patent to the profession that certain diseases were peculiar to certain localities. The geography of diseases was now attracting great attention, and the more exact the information which was obtained, the more power the physician would have in preventing them. One question sician would have in preventing them. One question was whether elevation had had anything to do in the escape from yellow fever. Its favorite places were between the 45th and locut degrees of longitude and the 35th north and 32th south degrees of latitude. Almost all scaports in the tropics are subject to it. It seems to follow the water courses having their outlets in the Gulf of Mexico. Rains, storms, and especially frosts, mitigate or stop it. Towns with small populations are less liable to suffer than large ones, and the same towns, as their populations increase, are more likely to suffer than before. When yellow fever first appears in a city it is generally in the lowest, most in salubrious places, generally near the water-courtes. The places where it has been most general in this country is in the low lands. At Vera Cruz, in Mexico, it is considered indigenous, yet nothing has ever been discovered there, showing different conditions from places where it is not a mative. There are, no doubt, numerous undiscovered a factors necessary to its vitality and growth. This would seem to be so from the fact that some years, under the same general conditions, its ravages are greater than in others. That the disease has its limits will be conceded, and one of these is a low temperature. Humboldt long since noticed that this disease did not occur in high altitudes. In the same latitude with vera Cruz, but 4,350 feet above the sea, it is unknown. It is asserted that it never has been known in any climate above a hight of 2,550 feet. This line is proved be true in many cases. In the United States this limit has been fixed by some at 4200 feet. The highest attitude at which a case has reputited, but it was not proved. In the interior part of Pennsylvanis, near Harrisburg, when the disease was raging in Philadelphia in 1799, at an altitude of 500 feet there were one or two cases reported. It is stated that heaver may be seemed that the well-with subject the disease is the United States never one or two cases reported as t was whether elevation had had anything to do in the escape from yellow fever. Its favorite places were

Havana for instance.

Dr. Lorin Blodgett of Philadelphia said that the imlimate was one which he wished to bring especially to the notice of the Association. The climate in the Eastern States is remarkable for its liability to extremes; excessive heats prevail, followed by almost Aretic coid. As an illustration of these conditions a departure of 60° As an injustration of these conditions a departure of 69 is possible from the mean of any one of the Winter months. Such a depression is very remarkable, and is sure to be destructive and unheatiny. The maximum of near is also remarkable. We have a minimum of 45 and may have a maximum of 1062. Hundreds of deaths from prostration occur, even where the greatest care is taken. A tropical atmosphere envelopes us, the duration of which we cannot estimate. The most destructive epidennies appear to have their origin in those presentations, but if all cities and towns had the sanitary administration that New-York has, the epidenie would probably have never obtained a foothold. Excesses of heat, however, are the greatexigencies calling for action on the part of our sanitary organizations. To the cities of New-York, Philadelpola, and Baltimore, these non-periodle heat are full of danger, our climate is inherently habie to creat sanitary desasters. A spark of yellow fever inported into New-York during the intense heat of 1872 here would have probably occasioned a creat epidemic throughout the country. An intense heat are fullent is unknown in Charleston and Koy West. A thorough examination of these characteristics of our climate, especially in the North, is a matter of great importance. These strange changes, which rendered New-York is hot as Caicutta of Bombay, occur frequently and subdenly, without giving us intimation of their coming beforehand.

Dr. Hough, Dr. Toner, and Dr. Hanbury Smith discussed the subject. is possible from the mean of any one of the Winter

DIET AND NATIONAL PROGRESS. Dr. A. C. Hamiya of Bangor, Me., said the courage of an army is in ratio to Hs ration, and it might be said that the intellectual force of man was in similar ratio to his alimentation. Man becomes omnivorous by reason of his intelligence, which arranges by means of cookery a varied alimentation. The gorillas, stronger than the strongest man, feed only on cereals. The Roman gladiator and the hardy legions of Severus feed only on cereals with a little fat. The flercest nations have been those that lived upon cereal diet. In the selection of meat for food there is too little care. Flesh contains the elements of victions poison. Butchers' meat contains but a small pertion of natriment, as shown by French physicians. It is now exposed to the air before serving it for the table. The exposure deprives it of a pertion of its nutriment. Animals should be stailed and fed before being offered for food, but so far from that being the case, they are brought here by long travel in cars, worn and hare seed. The meat should be prepared at the pastures of the cattle, and if necessary the law of the nation should secure such a consummation. America has given to civilization two dangerous gifts, the potate and the tobacco plant. strongest man, feed only on cereals. The Roman gladi-

In the evening Dr. C. B. White presided, and the attendance was much greater than during the afternoon. Prof. J. S. Newberry, State Geologist, said this country was marked out in all its geographical and geological formation, as well as by its varied resources of climate and agriculture, to become the great abode of the one great nation of the earth. He dwelt upon the mineral resources, especially its coal and fron fields.

Prof. Blongett contended that the Great American Desert was an alkaline desert, and was determined to be so by the gentlemen who first explored it, from its alkaline incrustations and from the presence of Salt Lake itself.

itself.

Dr. Toner said he knew of no instance where a river empties into the Atlantic that the city at its mouth is not on the eastern shore and a little to the south of it, while to the west are marshy lowlands. It was so with New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Portsmouth, and the cities further south, and he connected this fact with the general distribution of population in this construction.

174. A paper upon "Evidences of Drinking Water to the Propagation of Localization of Typhoid Fever and Other Diseases," was read by Dr. Austin Fluit of New-York.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A PRISONER. William Schildge, Robert Pinkerton and John Mechan appeared before Justice Seymour yesterday, charged with assaulting and attempting to kidnap Robert L. Bowe, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel on Greene-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon The men had been released the previous evening on the promise of Assistant District-Attorney New-York that they should appear Allen of penalties for omission, made at the time of the occurrence of such deaths. Under the methods of procuring the statistics of deaths, a variety of causes interfere with an absolutely correct result. In the first place, the census marshal sometimes falls to pot the questions which they are required by law to ask, whether there has been a death in such and such a family; or he fails to make a record of the reply. Hence the returns of deaths in the census fail to meet the facts of the case by from 38 to 39 per cent, that proportion of deaths being comitted. The proportion of deaths, among all classes. How all causes was shown:

| Note of Proposition | 126 is 1,000 | 137 is 1,000 | 138 is 1,00 when wanted. The evidence showed that aithough

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION. REPARATIONS FOR THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION-

EXPERTS TO BE EXAMINED. Coroner Kessler arrived at the scene of the Fourth-ave. explosion about 2 p. m. yesterday. The fragments of the fatal better, the pieces of timbers and mained untouched until the Coroner and his jury viewed them. Immense crowds of people were congregated about the spot, occasionally rendering it necessary for the police to drive them away. Coroner Kessler selected

the following persons for a jury:

David Morgan, Secretary of Third-ave. Savings Hank;
Richard Kelly of No. 360 Third-ave. President Fifth National Bank; John B. Root of No. 560 Second-ave., of
Safety Boiler Co.; Peter Jackson of No. 315 East Twentyeighth-st., of the James L. Jackson from Works: George
Lowther of No. 50 Weet Fiftieth-st., lead merchant; Geo.
E. W. Stivers of No. 144 East Thirty-first-st., carriage
manufacturing Co., of Lexington-ave., and Fortieth-st.;
Dow S. Kittle, merchant, of No. 716 Third-ave.; Louis
Scal, carriage manufacturer, of No. 73 Third-ave.; Theodore Steinway, plane-maker; ex-Alderman Martin
Tuomey of No. 644 Lexington-ave.; Edward A. Meore,
builder, of One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. and Avenue
A. John Gillelan, banker; Henry Grossmeyer of No. 115
East Sixtieth-st.
The jury carefully examined the pieces of the boiler, the following persons for a jury :

The jury carefully examined the pieces of the boller, ne of which, weighing about 100 pounds, was found in an upper room of the dwelling house No. 2,338 Fourthave., two blocks from the spot where the boiler stood when it exploded. It had crashed through the roof and lodged on the floor of the apartment. Another fragment, still larger and heavier, was lodged the same distance away, on the wall of the excavation near One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. The jruymen then went to the One-hundred-and-twentysixth-st. Police Station, and viewed the body of the little Italian siri, Irene Beifire, whose mangled remains were found lying upon the harp she had been carrying when stricken down. The remains of Miss Bassford and the boy, William Brett, were also shown them, at the residence of their respective families, but it was not thought necessary to see the other four bodies, they having been removed from the station-house by their friends, and given in charge of an undertaker with the Coroner's permission. Later in the day the little Italian girl's body was taken to the Morgue, no one having clamed it. When the Coroner and the jurymen came back to the

When the Coroner and the jurymen came back to the police station Oils T. Hall, counsel for John Barnum, the engineer in charge of the boiler, demanded his release on ball; but the Coroner refused, and ordered his commitment to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest. The jury were then dismissed and requested to reassemble next Wednesday morning at the Coroner's office, to which time and place the inquest was adjourned.

Police Sergeant Long has heard that there is another boiler used on the Fourth-ave, work the condition of which is said to be unsafe. He is engaged in investigating the matter, and will report to the authorities if he finds it to be true. Capt. Bennett and his sergeants have been indefatigable in affording aid to the sufferers have been indefatigable in affording aid to the sufferers by the disaster, the scene of which, until quite late last night, in spite of the rain, was visited by crowds. Before leaving the police station the jury requested Coroner Kessler to call upon Mayor Havemeyer and Controller Green to-day and obtain their guarantee that xploded boiler before the jury their bills shall be the engineers new making boller tests at Sandy Hook, were suggested as being competent, but no definite de cision will be arrived at in this regard until after to-day

were suggested as being competent, but no definite decision will be artived at in this regard until after to-day. The bodies of the four laborers, now Iying at the establishment of an undertaker named Preedborn, at No. 2,504 Third-ave., will be buried at the expense of the Hudson River Railroad Company, it is said. In an informal talk with the Coroner, Barnum, the encineer, stated that he had had charge of two botiers, one at One-hundred-and-thritteth-st. Only a short time before the explosion he looked at the steam-gauge of the boiler that exploded, and he had noticed that it indicated a low pressure of steam. He then started to examine the other boiler, at One-hundred-and-thritteth-st, which he had just reached when the explosion cecurred. He thought that the accident was caused by the isborers canting the boiler from one side to the other, which would cause a sudden flow of water toward the red-hot surface of the boiler, generating steam so suddenly as to cause the explosion. Barnum asserted that the steries about a boy being left in charge of the boiler were exaggerated; he had only been employed to supply water to it.

Police Captain Yine commands the Sanifary Police, whose duty it is to examine all boilers at least once a year, and to issue licenses to such persons as, after a thorough examination, are found competent to act as engineers. He imspected his books yesterday, and found that he had issued in license to a man named John Barnum to be the engineer's discussed by at One-hundred and-twenty eighth-st. The books also showed that no engineer's license had been issued to a man tamed Daygert, who was said to have had charge of the boiler at the moment of its explosion. Capt. Yale ordered one of the examining engineers, Hanford Horton, to go to the scene of the explosion. The following report was made by Eggineer Horton, yesterday affernoon:

New-York, Yulle, Sanifary Compuny—Sir: Hy your insquetion I proceeded this norming to Harlem to collect what-

neer Horton, yesterday afternoon:

New-York, Nov. 12, 1873.

Leapt. Yvi.s., Sanilary Compuny—Sin: By your instruction 1 proceeded this morning to Harlem to collect whatever facts I could relative to the belier explosion that occurred there exerted as at 4:20 p. m. The facts in relation thereto are substantially as follows: Messrs. Koyne & Bener, are sub-contractors of the Fourth-ave, improvement which is the conclusion of the contractors of the fourth-ave, improvement of the contractors of the fourth-ave, had two portable boilers, one at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st, and the one at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st, and the one at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. It appears that the one at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. Was in charge of a man by the name of John Barnum. He was full of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the contractor of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the fourth-ave, owned or leased by R. J. Dongett of the contractor of the fourth-aventy-eighth-st, and the one between One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st, and the one between One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st and the one the order of the one between One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st. nell & Co., Sept. 8, 1273. The bolies that exploded was the one between One-hundred-and-twenty-light-st, and One-hundred-and-twenty-light-st, and One-hundred-and-twenty-light-st, and One-hundred-and-twenty-light-st, and one in charge of a man named Daggert. It was used for hotsling dirt out of the out. The bolier was of the upright top style, about six or seven feet high, 44 inches diameter; had a square fire-box in the hotsler and the six or seven feet high, 44 inches diameter; had a square fire-box, and vertical tubes from the upper part of the fire-box, and vertical tubes from the top of the fire-box to the head of the bolier. The holler apparently parted about in the center of the shell, and blew fragments in all directions. The farrows piece was the top head of the bolier, of about 1,030 pounds weight. It landed on the fourth floor of a four-story building about 550 feet distant from the scene of the explosion. Burnum is locked up in the Twelfith Precinct Station-house, where I find an interview with him. Daggert was at his home. Respectfully. H. Hohrox.

Engineer Horton also stated to Capt, Yaie that he had been mable to discover who was the owner of the shart teed bolier. Whether it had been tested or not by the Sanitary Police of late could not be discovered. Barnum, upon being questioned in relation to the cause of the explosion, replied that it was not possible for him to explain it, masmach as he was over a block away at the time the bolier burst. He denied that he had charge of the bolier, adhriming that Daggert was the explosion took place. Daggert was asserted to be a carpenter by trade.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

REPORT OF THE SHIP-OWNERS' COMMITTEE-COMMIS-SIONER DUNCAN SAID TO HAVE EXCEEDED HIS

The New-York Ship-Owners' Association met esterday at No. 52 Pine-st., James A. Van Brunt pre eding. The Committee on Pilotage announced the following as the proposition of the ship-owners to the Pilotage laws of this State and the regulations of the Commissioners of Pilots to be so amended upon the joint petition of merchants, ship-owners, Sandy Hook pilots and the Commissioners of Pilots that pilotage ground, within which only pilotage shall be compulsory shall be inside of a line drawn through the forthest point to the southward and eastward of Sandy Hook the deck of a vessel in the day time in fair weather that ou side of said line no vessel shall be compelled to receive a pilot on board, to accept his services, or be or become liable to any charge whatever for pilotage, if such services are refused; but that the reception and employment of a pilot for that purpose, he his vessel, her owners, and consignees shall be liable for of shore pilotage at present rates, and the pilot so accepted shall be bound to take charge of the vessel from the time of such acceptance, and shall also have the prior right to continue in charge of her within piprior right to continue in charge of her within pilotage ground. If a pilot be refused outside of said line, he shall not be hound to take charge of the vessel inside of it: but if he choose to board her outside (with the permission of the master) but accompany her to pilotage ground for the sake of the inward pilotage and shall their renew his offer, he shall have the prior right to take charge of her within pilotage ground. Every vessel now compelled to take a pilot of the laws of this State or the United States and having no pilot on arrival at pilotage ground, shall be bound to take the first pilot afterward offering. Repeat of all laws and regulations of Commissioners of Pilots incompatible with these provisions.

afterward offering. Repeat of all laws and regulations of Commissioners of Pilots incompatible with these provisions.

The pilots to whom this proposition had been sent had replied that when "the Pilot laws were passed, there was great objection made by ship-owners that the pilots did not cruise off-shore, and the framers of the laws had them enacted in view thereof. And further, that they believe that the changes proposed will be detrimental to the increatific interests, and dangerous to human life and the commerce of the port."

The committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the United States Shipping Act, reported that a variety of charges of misconduct in office, extortions, &c., were made against Capt. Duncan; but none of them were sustained by the evidence adduced, while several were conclusively disproved. The committee, however, further report that, in addition to his legitimate powers, Capt. Duncan "has assumed to monopolize in his efficient properties of the sations for vessels in need of crews, and under a perversion of Section 7 of the act, he threatens with prosecution any private individual who may encase or procure seamen. But as the functions which he has thus assumed necessitate the employment of numerous subsordinates, he has created a force of officers and employed, amounting to 32 in number at the date of his last efficial report, and has paid these

subordinates from moneys received by him officially, which the law requires to be paid into the Treasury. He is forbidden by law to employ assistants at the public expense, yet he has done so to the extent shown above (at least three of those so employed being his own relatives), and his first report shows that within the first six months of taking office he had thus appropriated about \$20,000 which should have been paid into the United States Treasury. It will be noted that this use of the public money is necessary to the carrying out of the monepoly of the business of precuring and engagement of seamen, which he has assumed without warrant of law.

Capt. Damean appears not only to have perverted the whole spirit of the law, and to have done so in order to build up a system of monepoly which it does not contemplate or authorize, but the system thus created is calculated to perpetuate and increase the very abuses in the encagement of sailors which the law was designed to remedy. In Capt. Dancan's first report, dated Dec. 31, 1872, he states that \$22,700 were received as frees during the half year onding on that day, and he admits having expended in the same time \$33,168, which is over \$1,600 beyond the entire amount of fees received. Nothing whatever appears to have been paid into the United States Treasury. Thus, according to law, Capt. Duncan would seem to be liable to the Treasury in the amount expended minus his compensation for the half year, and equally liable to be called on to prefund the much larger amounts since collected and thus expended by him in maintening his establishment.

The Committee firther report that the intent of the

The Committee further report that the intent of the act was to exempt coasting vessels, except those plying between the Atlantic and Pacific, from the operations of the act. By an amendment of the act this exemption was extended to vessels training with the British Provinces, the West Indies, and Mexico. Yet the Commissioner denies all these exemptions, and claims that all of these classes of vessels are subject to his authority, though in the case of coasting vessels he is understood to delegate his functions to clerks of the agents of the vessel and to exact no fees.

though in the case of coasting vessels he state that the delegate his functions to cierks of the agents of the vessel and to exact no fees.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Shipping act is beneficial to all if properly administered. They feeomment nowever, an appear or Congress to see the stand legislation in the matter.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee continued, with power to act in such manner as they thought best for the interests of the city, and to appeal to Congress to have a change made in the laws.

LAUNCH OF THE TORPEDO.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen ooth of this city and of Brooklyn, assembled at the Navy-Yard yesterday afternoon, despite the storm, to been constructed. So well-timed had been the preparabeen constructed. So well-timed bad been the preparations that the launch itself took place precisely on time,
and no mishap occurred to mar the success of the event.
Among others there were present Admiral Porter, Admiral Bogs, Isaiah Hanssom, Chief of the Bureau of
Construction and Repairs, and Rouert W. Steele, Assistant Navai Constructor, of Philadelphia. The torpedo is
a double-hull vessel, being built with two vertical sections and five water-tight bulkheads, and will be furnished with a vertical wheel of peculiar construction,
by means of which she will be guided as well as propelled. She is constructed whoily of iron, is 175 feetlong, 28 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. On the bow she
will carry a gun of 11-inch caliber, and on either side
and on the bow two torpedo booms will project. The
torpedo has been building for two years, and she will

WALL-ST. QUIET.

Wall-st. was devoid of sensations yesterday, the panie-mongers having withdrawn from the vancing several per cent above the closing quotations vancing several per cent above the closing quotations of the previous evening. The news from England was not regarded as unfavorable. The shooting of the captain and crew of the Virginius, it was thought, would lead to active hostilities, but it did not check the general speculation for a rise. The Union Trust Committee are still deliberating upon the subject of reorganization, but no results are announced.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER. YESTERDAY, AT HUDNUTS, IN BROADWAY PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

PEOMINENT ARRIVALS.

Windsor Hotel—Ex-Gov. Henry J. Gardner of Massachusetts, ex-tov. James K. English of Connectient, Illaho, McParlaud of Hartford, ex-Senator James Harian of Washington, ex-fow. J. Gregory Smith and ex-Congressian W. C. Smith of Vermont, and Potter Palmer of Chicago. J. Gilsey House—Admiral David D. Porter and Commander T. F. Kanet U. S. Nawy, Judga W. L. Learned of Albany, Judge C. R. Lagalle of Trov. and Alfred Galiber of Chichanati. Jircoort House—R. B. Angus, Managro of the Basic of Montreal. Fifth Account House—Charles Bradlaugh of England. Soncitor Banfield of the Treasury Department, Mayor Essiman of Poughteepide, Judge E. C. Billings of New-Orients, the Hon. Richard Crowley of Locaport, N. Y., the Hon. F. W. Tobes of Port Heart, N. Y., and the Hon. C. H. Adams of Cohoes, N. Y. ... St. Nicholas Hotel—Senator P. W. Hildhes Charles Charles and Ch

Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, deposited far in the Register's office a deed, dated 1850, of a piece of ty belonging to the estate of the late Horace P. Clark. The steamship Spain, which arrived from Liverfor the Aged and Infra, at No. 20 East Thirteenth-at, needs a few bundred dollars for current expenses. Contributions may be sent to be tieneral Manager, the Rev. Dr. Gallander, at No. 9 West Kighib

The Board of Police made yesterday no decision regard to the Bank of England complaint against Capt, Irring and etective Farier. Two of the Commissioners affirmed that they cook at vote upon the matter until they had thoroughly read the evidence

The Hon. Joseph Hayden, sr., formerly Lieutennt-Governor of Massachusetts, and senior partner of the firm of Hay-en. Gere & Co., detiers in nardware at No. 84. Beekmansst., died on Renday at the St. James Hotel in this city. The funeral services will be held to-tay at Hay-derville, Mass.

Controller Green received the following payments of taxes, assessments, and interest, \$15.758-23; collection of assessments and interest, \$33.710-59; merket rents and free, interest bond and mortgage, &c., \$1.240-05; weight rents and penalti-\$2.219-70; horazon, Mayor's Office, \$78.75; total, \$213.741-06. In conversation with a prominent member of the Association of Builders and Carpenters yesterday a Trimuns repo arned that no special action is new considered necessary by them, and this no meeting will be called until their regular quarterly meeting, which will take place three works hence. The meeting reported to have taken place at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, had no connection with the Builders' Association.

United States! Marshal Fiske, under a warrant issued by Julige Biatchford, has actual to books and papers of the firm of Aufmereit & Co., silk | mporters, at No. 10 Green-st., on a charge that the firm have nucleavalued their importations of silk goods to actual variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The books are now undergoing an examination by the Special Treasury Agent at the office of Frank E. Howe, of No. 47 Breadway.

Superintendent Matsell stated yesterday that Districk Attorney Phelips had decided to make a therough inquiry as to the truth of the evidence given by John T. Irving respecting the Nathan mander, and it the evidence is found to be of any value, will give bis premise to Irving that he shall not be prosecuted on the indictments for banglars. Irving on his mort has promised that if accepted as a witness he will make further revelations respecting the number. Coroner Keenan held vesterday an inquest in the

case of Giovanni Attyno, the Italian who was stabbed and killed by Balle Bartolomeo or the night of Nov. 2d at Madison-ave, and Eightyeighth-st. Fernando Walz of No. 5 East Eighty-eighth-st., a tenemer nonest. Fernando Warr or No. 5 East Engirt-engilises, a tenemen atomse, in which both the numbers and the victim also lived, testifies hat shortly after I I o'dick on the night of the crime he and the decease erre passing Madison-ave, and Highty-eighth-st, when the orisone farmormes and another man brushed against the deceased, and that house shortly afterward palled out a kinfe and stabbod him. The jury unnot that the prisoner innicied the injury, and the Coroner head him to walk the action of the Grand Jury. The steamer Narragansett was restored to the

nington line restorday afternoon, having been thoroughly over Stonington line restorday afternoon, having been thoroughly overhauled-and having received extremive improvements. Sice has been newly painted throughout. Riegant Brussels carputs have been hind, and new chandeliers decorate the spacetons caisins. On the upper deck ten com-modiums state-troones have been added, and the officers' quarters have been removed to the hurricans dork. The holiers have been everybasted and the roughly repaired, and new machinery has been added. The secance Fronington with new the withinfams, with undergoo similar re-pairs. The newly-timished is decauser in commanded by Capt. Ray Allen,

BROOKLYN.

Of 3,343 votes cast on the consolidation of the owns of Kings County with Brooklyn, at the recent election, 2,441 atts were against the consolidation, and SO2 in favor of it. The City Treasurer reports the balance on hand on Oct 31, at \$1,908,480 40; receipts during succeeding week, \$174, 770 67-total, \$2,983,251 07; payments during the week, \$361, 145 08-balance Nov. 8, \$1,722,105 99. The steam sloop of-war Nevada was sold yesterday

at the Navy-Yard. The hall was bought by Messrs, Richards & Co., for \$25,000, and the machinery by the agent of John Roach & Sons, for \$46,000. LONG ISLAND. PATCHOGUE.-The proceedings before Justice Smith in the case of Capt. Smith, charged with attempting to cause the death of his wife by peison administered by a servant, were to have

continued vesterday, but the absence of Mrs. Smith caused the adjournment of the case indefinitely. District-Attorney Tuthill of Suffoix County was present in Court and has taken charge of the case. NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.-The Board of Aldermen has ordered the Cirr Clerk to make out a full list of City employee and the salaries paid to them. The Board refuses to assent to the proposed purchase of property for school buildings on Zabriakie-at., for the reason that the

paid to them.

property for school buildings on Zabriakicat, for the reason that the price agreed upon by the Beard of Works is double the value of the property to be taken. The work of building the new Kire depots will be postposed until Spring. The foundations have all been laid. The work upon the proposed tunnel for the Deiaware, Leckawains and Western Raifrond under Bergen Hill, is proceeding rapidly, and the shafts are being sunk as fast as possible.

Paramson.—While Robert Lewis and Bernard Taylor were engaged in catting wood near the house of William Goode, Lewis's siepfather, at New Brighton, the later, who had been absent, returned home intoricated and abused his wife. Lewis and Taylor interfered, when Goode stabled his step-son with a clasp-infe, inflicting a dangerous wound in the shounder. He was prevented from doing further harm by Taylor, who felled him to the door with a piece of iron pipe. Young Lewis was removed to his house in this city, where his wounds were dressed. J. The house of finamed Lattick, the gate tender at the flackensons Bridge on the Newark-pinak-rani, was robbed on Tuesday of \$200 by two men, who had been allowed by Lattick to spend the alght there.

Nawark.—The real existe anles, usually an important business in this city, are almost at a stand still. Very little property is beight and sold, the proclinal business being in crehanges... The Methodist Bishop have last completed their Concention in this city. They have unde out their plants for the Annual Conference, but will not make them known and leaf them and we have a first the Annual Meeting of the Beard of Missions is New York... There are 24 cases of small por in this city at present.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

adaism" in the Madison-square Church to-night. The annual entertainment in aid of the Orphan

Academy of Music this afternoon and evening. The programmes give promise of a pleasant evening. At Association Hall last night, in the "Galaxy" Course, John G. Baxe entertained a large audience by recitals from his lecture-poems. In conclusion he thanked the audience for giving him to warm a reception on such an inclement night.

The meeting of the journeymen tailors at Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton-et., last evening, was held for the purpose of

The Park Commissioners opened bids yesterday ward of contract was deferred till a future meeting. Presiden reported that he had consuited with a number of the manufac of bituminous partments, and he found that it would be impres to lay the waits at the City Hall Park at this geason of the year

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who has been lecturing

the Third-ave. Railroad Company, held at their principal office, at Third-ave, and Sixty-sixth-at, yesterday, Prezident Robert Squires was d for the eighth time, and Secretary Chas. S. Arthur and Trea rery John L. Geld were also redirected. Robert Syndrea, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen. Henry Hart, Malthy G. Lane, John B. Hobby, William J. Valenties, Silvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock, Henry Smith, Jonathan Thories, James Boornan Johnston, and Therlow Word vere elected Directors, and J. L. Everett, R. H. Line, and J. L. Worth cree chosen Inspectors. Henry R. Bennsen presided, and the annual epot was read by C. S. Arthur.

BURNETT'S PLAYORING EXTRACTS.—The best

All who want a Superior Garment for gen-ONE-PRICE CLOTHINES, TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER, & Co. 398, 400, and 402 Howery.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-

ING STREP for children tectains, never yet failed to relieve and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the the sufferer immediately. It not out frees the child from pain, uistes the stomach and bowers, cures wind colle, corrects set cares dysentary and diarrhen. Gives rest and health to the comforts the mother.

Gothic furnace for warming houses and churches "Tested and approved." A. M. Lesley, 224 West

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.—Watches, TO JEWELERS and DEALERS in FANCY GLUR, commending a good trade East and West. Address, ight days, Post-Office, Box 4.657.

eight days, Post Office, Box 4.507.

STRICTURE of the URETHRA; often by aympathetic of Piles and Pistola; aboundity of dilation; its rando care by the Urethrotome. Three type cases, addressed to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of "The Saalpol," at 2 Fitch-are. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office bours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, STRICTURE, Fistula, and Piles radically cared

SILVER-PLATED WARE

No. 550 Broadway, New-York,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE, NVITE ATTENTION TO THE PATENTED PROCESS OF

ELECTRO-PLATING Spoons and Forks,

y which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating alver three times the usual thickness. This feature renders these goods nore economical than those of any other manufacture. The great advantage of this method will be readly seen, Forks always wear through on these exposed points, while the plate is yet good upon other paris of the article.

"1847-ROGERS BROS.-XII."

This sectional plate is recommended for hard service, as it is many times the additional cost in durability.

BARGAINS IN

WE OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT, DIRECT FROM THE IANUFACTURER, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. 8
AND PIECES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR OWN I TORY, 4 GREAT JONES-ST., WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, OR INITIALS, IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., 686 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE,

CURTAINS, AND DRAPERIES.

Have now on Exhibition the Largest Stock of New and Elegant Goods ever

Extraordinary Specialties, selected in Paris and Vienna by one of the firm.

Painted Window Shades in Beautiful

657 and 659 Broadway.

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827 BROADWAY,

REMOVAL. EDWARD A. MORRISON, 827 BROADWAY.

BECKWITH





WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19. THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

UNION SQUARE.

Gorham Mfg. Co. Silversmiths,

have opened, in connection with their whole-sale business, a department for Retailing their, own productions in New-York. The attention of the public is respectfully requested to this superb stock of Solid Silverware, and Gorham-Plated Ware, now offered at Retail. SALESROOMS—BOND-ST., near BROADWAY.

U. S. GOVERNMENTS.

John S. Holden & Co.

Nos. 66 & 68

Thomas-St.

We too want Cash or Approved

Notes.

Interest Added after 30 Days!!!

N. B .- WILL SELL PROM THIS DAY AND FOR 30 DAYS,

100 OR 10,000 SOUND FROCK COATS FOR \$1 25. COST \$4 100 OR 10,000 SOUND OVERCOATS FOR \$3 25. COST \$9 100 OR 10,000 SOUND BLOUSES POR 65 CENTS. COST \$1 25 100 OR 10,000 SOUND PAIRS PANTS for \$1 70. CONT \$2 50 100 OR 10,000 SOUND JACKETS for 75 CENTS. COST \$3 50 100 OR 10,000 SOUND SEWED BOOTS FOR \$2. COST \$4. 500 OR 50,000 SOUND CAPS FOR 5 CENTS. COST 75 CENTS.

Also a quantity of Blankets, Shirts, Shoes, Breadcloth, Ponchos, Guns, &c., &c., &c.

100,000 Dollars' worth of Sound Goods must be Sold within 30 Days.

All the above to be Sold for Cash or Approved Paper.

FRANK LESLIE'S R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

after residing this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. RADWAYS READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EYERY FAIR.

It was the first and is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
ustantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allows inflacency too
res Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or othe and cares Congestions, whether or take and cares Congestions, whether or take and cares Congestion and cares congestion of the care of the

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or restoraisting the pain the fillet/MATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippied, Nervous, Neuralgie, or prostusted with disease may suffer.

Twenty drops in ball a tumbler of water will in a few moments care CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HARTTELEN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYNENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all/INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent ackness or pains from charge of water. It is better than French Braudy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. EEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and if other Marious, Billous, Series, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fever, chiefes by RADWAY'S, PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, Pitty cents are hostic.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;

PURPLIES THE SLOOD, RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR, CLEAR SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECTED TO AMA DR. RADWAY & Co., 32 WARREN ST